

Toys should be safe

IMCO Hearing on Toy Safety
23 June 2008

Laura Degallaix
Senior Policy Officer - Environment & Safety
BEUC, the EU Consumers' Organisation



But are toys really safe?

- 31% of 2007 RAPEX notifications
- Self certification is often abused (CE marking), insufficient market surveillance
- The Toys Directive and the EU/CEN standards do not provide the highest level of protection



What needs to be done?

- Introduce the precautionary principle
- Clarify essential safety requirements
- Require EC-type examination for some toys
- Strengthen requirements for chemicals in toys
- Improve the requirements for warnings

• ...



Toys contain many chemicals...



Lead? Chromium?

SKETCHO

Phthalates?







Plasticisers? Phthalates?

Heavy metals? Cadmium, lead?



What will happen when "Benny the Bear" will enter the EU market?







Strengthening chemical requirements

- Ban CMR 1, 2 and 3 in <u>all</u> parts of toys
- Exemptions must be subject to very strict conditions and for a limited period of time
- Ban all allergenic fragrances
- Introduce the comitology procedure to e.g.
 establish limit values / restrictions for other chemicals



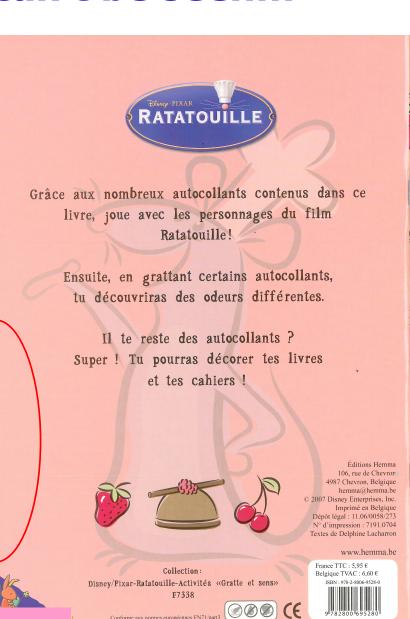
Can warnings protect children?





When warnings can't be seen...

"Attention! Ne convient pas aux enfants de moins de 3 ans: contient de petits éléments."





When warnings can't be read...





Ne convient pas aux enfants de moins de 3 ans. Risque d'ingestion de petites parties.



Ideal warnings?



KEEP AWAY FROM WATER DANGER—

AS WITH MOST ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES ELECTRICAL PARTS IN THIS DRYFF ARE ELECTRICALLY LIVE EVEN WHEN SWITCH IS OFF:

TO REDUCE BISK OF DEATH BY ELECTRIC SHOCK:

- 2 DO NOT PLACE OR STORE WHERE DRYER CAN FALL OR BE
- 3. DO NOT USE WHILE BATHING.
- 4. DO NOT USE NEAR OR PLACE IN WATER.

 5. IF DRYER FALLS INTO WATER UNPLUG IMMEDIATELY DO NOT

WARNING: The power cord on this product contains lead, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Wash hands after handling.







Laura Degallaix

Senior Policy Officer

Environment and Safety

Ide@beuc.eu

+32 (0)2 743 15 93

The standard EN 71-9

"Organical Chemical Compounds"

presupposes that a child less than three years cannot lift an object that weighs more than 150 grams to its mouth. Therefore the surface of toys that weigh more than 150 grams intended for children less than three years are allowed to contain harmful chemicals which might be released when children suck or lick the toy

As a comparison the picture shows (non toy) feeding baby- bottles. They are intended to be lifted by the baby him/herself. The bottle on the right is intended for a child of 12 months and above and can hold 250 grams of liquid.

The bottle on the left is intended for a child of 6 months and above and can contain 150 grams of liquid.

(EN 71-9 has not been referenced by the EU-Commission)

